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From Thursday November 27. to Monday December 1. 1684.

Whitehall, November 26.

His Majesty has been pleased to cause a Proclamation to be published, Prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Playing-Cards, and for Seizing such as are or shall be Imported.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm, all Foreign Playing-Cards (amongst divers other Foreign Manufactures) are Prohibited to be Imported, under Penalty of Forfeiture; Yet notwithstanding, as We are given to understand by the Humble Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Card-makers of London, divers of Our Subjects and others, are so hardy, to bring into this Kingdom great quantities of Foreign Playing-Cards, and publickly to expose the same to Sale, in contempt of Us and Our Laws, and to the great Impoverishment of the Poor Artificers of the said Company, and other Our Subjects imployed in making the said Manufacture; We taking the same into Our serious Consideration, and being desirous in this particular, as We always have been, in the whole course of Our Government, to encourage Manufactures within this Our Kingdom, whereby Our Subjects are maintained in good Estate, and Trade increased, are Graciously pleased, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to Command and Direct, That all Laws now in force, Prohibiting the Importation of any Foreign Playing-Cards, be duely put in Execution by all Our Officers and other Persons concerned: And that all Foreign Playing Cards already Imported, be forthwith Searched for, Seized and Condemned, and all such as make Resistance therein proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of Law: Hereby strictly Commanding and Requiring all Justices of the Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and other Officers whatsoever, to be from time to time Aiding and Assisting in all things requisite for and touching the due observation and execution of the said Laws, and of this Our Royal Proclamation, at their Perills.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Seventh day of *November* 1684. In the Six and thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

Jamaica, September 1. We have advice from *Panama* that about 700 Men, coming into the South-Sea, sunk their own Vessel, and being assisted with some of the Indians, marched up to the Mines, but being driven back, they possest themselves of three Brigantins and took to Sea again, and rob'd some Vessels and Towns on the South Coast; of which the President of *Panama* having notice, he fitted out three Periago's with 300 Men, who came up with the Pyrates, fought them and put them to flight, in which Encounter the Spaniards lost 15 Men and had wounded 28; And the Pyrates lost about 40 Men; The rest went to a small Town where they were well received, and had encouragement to come again when they should have occasion: Having made some short stay there the Pyrates went upon some other Expedition for Purchase, and afterwards returned to the said Town to rejoyce with their new Acquaintance, who in the time of their absence had made provision to receive them in another manner than they expected, for they fell upon the Pyrates and cut them all off, except one, who was sent Prisoner to *Panama*.

Madrid, November 9. The 6th Instant being the Kings Birth-day (when his Majesty entred into his 24th Year) all the Nobility and Foreign Ministers were at Court to make their Complements to his Majesty. The Letters from *Cadiz* of the 29th past tell us the *Bonadventure*, *Saphir* and *Pearl* Frigats arrived there the 23. and that two days after they Sailed again towards the Coast of *Sally*. That some Ships of the Spanish Armada were fitting to go and meet the New *Spain* Fleet which is now expected. And that several French Merchant Ships were come into that and other Ports of *Spain*, but that the Governors would not admit them to trade because the Truce between this Crown and *France* has not yet been published in this Kingdom. Great Consultations are held daily here about setling the *West-India*-Company, but so many difficulties arise in it, that the design will hardly take effect.

Vienna, November 19. Yesterday arrived here the Elector of *Bavaria* from *Hungary*; and the Duke of *Lorrain* is expected in few days. The Imperial and Bavarian Troops are marching to their Winter-Quarters, and the head Quarter is appointed at *Newsol*. The Count *de Thaun* parted from hence two days agone to receive the Troops which the Elector of *Cologne*, and other Princes of the Empire will put into the Emperors Service. From *Croatia* we have an account that Gen ral *Leslie* hath likewise put his Troops into their Winter Quarters.

Ratisbonne, Novemb. 20. The last Letters from *Vienna* told us, that most of the Electors and other Princes of the Empire having resolved to assist the Emperor against the Turks, his Imperial Majesty hath appointed the Count *de Thaun*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Vienna*, to go and receive these Troops into his service. That the Emperors Hereditary Countries are to maintain 12000 Men during the War, and that very strict Orders have been given to the Officers to recruit their Troops against the Spring of *March*. They write from *Hungary* that the Troops were marching to their Winter-quarters; And that 2 or 300 men that were quartered in the Isle of *St. Andrew*, had fallen into the hands of the Turks; and that the Enemy had likewise taken some Wagons which could not follow the Army.

Hamburg, November 28. The Letters from *Leopol* of the 8th Instant say, that the King of *Poland* arrived the day before at *Zloczew*, from whence he intended to go to *Jaraslaw* where the Queen was; and that the King had declared his resolution of calling a Dyet, but had not yet fixed the place of their meeting.

Brussels, November 28. The States of the several Provinces have sent very strict Orders to all the Villages to pay their Contributions, that so satisfaction may be given therein to the French before the expiration of the 8 Months allowed by them. They write from *Liege* that the Elector of *Cologne* their Prince had caused a general Amnestie